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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10/822,454 | 04/12/2004 | Erez Haba | MSFTP641US | 2824 |
| 27195 | 7590 | 11/01/2007 | | |
| AMIN. TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114 | | | EXAMINER WANG, BEN C | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2192 | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | NOTIFICATION DATE 11/01/2007 | DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/822,454

Applicant(s)

HABA ET AL.

Examiner

Ben C. Wang

Art Unit

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 August 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment dated August 15, 2007, responding to the Office action mailed May 15, 2007 provided in the rejection of claims 1-27, wherein claims 1, 17-18, and 23 are amended.

Claims 1-27 remain pending in the application and which have been fully considered by the examiner.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims rejection have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection – see *Blackwell et al.* - art made of record, as applied hereto.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2192

Claim Objections

2. The currently amended Claim 23 is objected to because the following informalities:

- “to indicate the relationship between test results, version of the test case, and version of source code under test”, claim 23, lines 4-5, should be corrected
“to indicate the relationships between test results, version of the test case, and version of source code under test”

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-11 and 17-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mandava et al., (Pat. No. US 7,210,066 B2) (hereinafter ‘Mandava-1’) in view of Blackwell et al., (Pub. No. US 2005/0166094 A1) (hereinafter ‘Blackwell’ - art made of record)

4. **As to claim 1** (Currently Amended), Mandava-1 discloses an application test management system comprising:

- a version component (e.g., Col. 8, Lines 18-24, 27-32 – the spec element requires the identification, name, version, define to describe the specification document, 41-43 – version element is configured to describe the version of the specification document; Fig. 2, element 202 – assertion coverage tool; Fig. 6, step 606; Col. 19, Lines 39-42) that monitors source under test components (Fig. 1A; Fig. 1B-1; Fig. 2, element 200 – assertion document; Fig. 6, step 602) and test components (e.g., Fig. 2, element of 210 – static XML file; Fig. 6, step 604) for changes.

Mandava-1 does not explicitly disclose a test case file component that includes metadata associated with test components and source under test components received from the version component that indicates relationships between versions of source under test components and version of test cases, the test case file component includes attributes necessary for query and test management, source under test components represent specific versions of source code.

However, in an analogous art of *Testing Tool Comprising an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix for Implementing and Validating Complex Software System*, Blackwell discloses a test case file component that includes metadata associated with test components and source under test components received from the version component that indicates relationships between versions of source under test components and version of test cases, the test case file component includes attributes

Art Unit: 2192

necessary for query and test management, source under test components represent specific versions of source code (e.g., [0018], Lines 1-13 –An automated software tracking and testing tool comprised an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix has been developed to keep track of the complex relationships between various components of complex software system and assist in the regression testing needed in the integration and subsequent modification of the complex software system. The Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix is used to store the relationship information between test cases (predetermined scenarios involving a series of specified transactions to test the behavior of one or more software components of the complex software system) and/or the individual components of the complex software system; [0020], Lines 4-15 – automatically producing reports to show what test cases need further testing, identifying what test cases from previous work were affected by a modification to the system, and enabling auditing of changes to ensure compliance with internal requirements or regulatory requirement, while providing such support for non-regulated areas as well; [0200] – the present invention comprises a method for documenting the entry of data pertaining to relationships between program modules for a complex software system, which is tested by running selected test cases; The auditing Database may also include a pointer to an archived copy of the original and modified versions of the Test Case Catalog entries for the test case in question; [0238], Lines 11-24 – the automated regress tester then compares the second test log to the first test log and reports any discrepancies in data; such discrepancies may indicate a bug in the new/porting version of the service application).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blackwell into the Mandava-1's system to further provide a test case file component that includes metadata associated with test components and source under test components received from the version component that indicates relationships between versions of source under test components and version of test cases, the test case file component includes attributes necessary for query and test management, source under test components represent specific versions of source code in Mandava-1 system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Mandava-1's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Blackwell's system which offers significant advantages that an improved automated software tools that allows the complex interrelationships between software modules and test cases to be identified automatically, allowing an operator to make a much more efficient determination of what fraction of the test cases need retesting; a tool to assist software testing that can take advantage of the data in a Traceability Matrix to provide automated roadmaps of relationships between affected test cases in order to more efficiently select test cases needed for proper testing following a change in one or more software modules or other system components as once suggested by Blackwell (e.g., [0017]).

5. **As to claim 2** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component includes a pointer to the source under test (e.g., Abstract, Lines 10-15 – the method is correlating each of the

Art Unit: 2192

tagged assertions in the assertion document with the test cases in the static file so as to determine test coverage of the specification; Col. 1, Line 65 through Col. 2, Lines 7, 16-28).

6. **As to claim 3** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component includes a pointer to requirement for test data (e.g., Abstract, Lines 10-15 – the method is correlating each of the tagged assertions in the assertion document with the test cases in the static file so as to determine test coverage of the specification; Col. 1, Line 65 through Col. 2, Lines 7, 16-28; Fig. 5, step 506; Col. 28, Lines 20-24 – each assertion in the assertion document is correlated with a test case in the test suite).

7. **As to claim 4** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component includes a pointer to requirement and/or configuration under test data (e.g., Abstract, Lines 10-15 – the method is correlating each of the tagged assertions in the assertion document with the test cases in the static file so as to determine test coverage of the specification; Col. 1, Line 65 through Col. 2, Lines 7, 16-28; Fig. 5, step 506; Col. 28, Lines 20-24 – each assertion in the assertion document is correlated with a test case in the test suite).

Art Unit: 2192

8. **As to claim 5** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component includes a pointer to a test case component (e.g., Fig. 3E-1; Fig. 3E-2; Col. 26, Line 61 through Col. 27, Line 4)

9. **As to claim 6** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component is loaded into memory or treated as a database to facilitate management operations including at least one of query, reporting, suite composition and scheduling (e.g., Fig. 2, elements 204 – XSLT Interface, 206 – Users; Fig. 3A, elements 204, 206; Col. 25, Lines 32-34; Col. 26, 8-17; Fig. 3G; Col. 27, Lines 38-50).

10. **As to claim 7** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component is an XML document (e.g., Fig. 5, step 504 – read a static XML file for a test suite; Fig. 6, steps 604-608).

11. **As to claim 8** (Previously Presented) (incorporating the rejection in claim 7), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the XSLT is employed to facilitate management operations including at least one of selection, query, reporting, suit composition, and scheduling (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 25, Lines 32-34 – users can query the assertion coverage tool using an XSLT interface; Col. 26, Lines 8-17; Fig. 3A, element 204 – XSLT Interface).

Art Unit: 2192

12. **As to claim 9** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 1), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component is located in the source file under test (e.g., Abstract, Lines 10-15 – the method is correlating each of the tagged assertions in the assertion document with the test cases in the static file so as to determine test coverage of the specification; Col. 1, Line 65 through Col. 2, Lines 7, 16-28).

13. **As to claim 10** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 9), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case file component is loaded into a test catalog (e.g., Fig. 3F-1; Fig. 3F-2; Col. 27, Lines 5-37).

14. **As to claim 11** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 8), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the test case component specified in the test case file component is loaded into the test catalog (e.g., Fig. 3F-1; Fig. 3F-2; Col. 27, Lines 5-37).

15. **As to claim 17** (Currently Amended), Mandava-1 discloses a test management methodology comprising:

- retrieving metadata regarding test version information in relation to software code version under test (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 26, Lines 9-17 – data associated with each and every assertion in each specification can be correlated with data in the applicable static XML file; Fig. 6, step 608).

Art Unit: 2192

Mandava-1 does not explicitly disclose persisting the metadata to a markup language file versioned with test assets and source code.

However, in an analogous art of *Testing Tool Comprising an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix for Implementing and Validating Complex Software System*, Blackwell discloses persisting the metadata to a markup language file versioned with test assets and source code (e.g., [0018], Lines 1-13 –An automated software tracking and testing tool comprised an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix has been developed to keep track of the complex relationships between various components of complex software system and assist in the regression testing needed in the integration and subsequent modification of the complex software system. The Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix is used to store the relationship information between test cases (predetermined scenarios involving a series of specified transactions to test the behavior of one or more software components of the complex software system) and/or the individual components of the complex software system; [0020], Lines 4-15 – automatically producing reports to show what test cases need further testing, identifying what test cases from previous work were affected by a modification to the system, and enabling auditing of changes to ensure compliance with internal requirements or regulatory requirement, while providing such support for non-regulated areas as well; [0200] – the present invention comprises a method for documenting the entry of data pertaining to relationships between program modules for a complex software system, which is tested by running selected test cases; The auditing Database may also include a pointer to an archived copy of the original and modified

Art Unit: 2192

versions of the Test Case Catalog entries for the test case in question; [0238], Lines 11-24 – the automated regress tester then compares the second test log to the first test log and reports any discrepancies in data; such discrepancies may indicate a bug in the new/porting version of the service application; Table 1; [0294] – XML elements employed in the automated tool of the present invention are shown in Table 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blackwell into the Mandava-1's system to further provide persisting the metadata to a markup language file versioned with test assets and source code in Mandava-1 system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Mandava-1's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Blackwell's system which offers significant advantages that an improved automated software tools that allows the complex interrelationships between software modules and test cases to be identified automatically, allowing an operator to make a much more efficient determination of what fraction of the test cases need retesting; a tool to assist software testing that can take advantage of the data in a Traceability Matrix to provide automated roadmaps of relationships between affected test cases in order to more efficiently select test cases needed for proper testing following a change in one or more software modules or other system components as once suggested by Blackwell (e.g., [0017]).

16. **As to claim 18** (Currently Amended) (incorporating the rejection in claim 17), Blackwell discloses the method wherein version information is retrieved from a version

Art Unit: 2192

component that monitors changes to source code versions and test versions (e.g., [0018], Lines 1-13 –An automated software tracking and testing tool comprised an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix has been developed to keep track of the complex relationships between various components of complex software system and assist in the regression testing needed in the integration and subsequent modification of the complex software system. The Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix is used to store the relationship information between test cases (predetermined scenarios involving a series of specified transactions to test the behavior of one or more software components of the complex software system) and/or the individual components of the complex software system; [0020], Lines 4-15 – automatically producing reports to show what test cases need further testing, identifying what test cases from previous work were affected by a modification to the system, and enabling auditing of changes to ensure compliance with internal requirements or regulatory requirement, while providing such support for non-regulated areas as well; [0200] – the present invention comprises a method for documenting the entry of data pertaining to relationships between program modules for a complex software system, which is tested by running selected test cases; The auditing Database may also include a pointer to an archived copy of the original and modified versions of the Test Case Catalog entries for the test case in question; [0238], Lines 11-24 – the automated regress tester then compares the second test log to the first test log and reports any discrepancies in data; such discrepancies may indicate a bug in the new/porting version of the service application).

17. **As to claim 19** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 17), Mandava-1 discloses the method wherein the file is an XML file (e.g., Col. 4, Lines 26-40; Fig. 3A, elements 210a – Static XML File, 210b – Static XML File; Fig. 5, step 504 – read a static XML file for a test suit; Fig. 6, steps 604-608)

18. **As to claim 20** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Mandava-1 discloses the method wherein the file comprises a pointer to at least one of a source under test, requirement under test, and configuration under test (e.g., Abstract, Lines 10-15 – the method is correlating each of the tagged assertions in the assertion document with the test cases in the static file so as to determine test coverage of the specification; Col. 1, Line 65 through Col. 2, Lines 7, 16-28; Fig. 5, step 506; Col. 28, Lines 20-24 – each assertion in the assertion document is correlated with a test case in the test suite).

19. **As to claim 21** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 19), Mandava-1 discloses the method further comprising transforming the XML file utilizing XSLT to enable management operations to be performed on the data including at least one of selection, query, reporting, suit composition, and scheduling (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 25, Lines 32-34 – users can query the assertion coverage tool using an XSLT interface; Col. 26, Lines 8-17; Fig. 3A, element 204 – XSLT Interface).

Art Unit: 2192

20. **As to claim 22** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 17), Mandava-1 discloses a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of claim 17 (e.g., Col. 31, Line 1 through Col. 32, Line 22)

21. Claims 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mandava et al., (Pat. No. US 7,203,928 B2) (hereinafter 'Mandava-2') in view of Blackwell.

22. **As to claim 23** (Currently Amended), Mandava-2 discloses a testing methodology comprising:

- loading a test case (e.g., Fig. 1, elements 104a - 104n; Col. 7, Lines 51-64) in accordance with a test case file stored in a source file;
- executing the test case (e.g., Fig. 1, element 102 – target application; Col. 7, Lines 51-53 – a plurality of applications 104a – 104n for execution by a target application) on a source under test.

Mandava-1 does not explicitly disclose generating test results, wherein the test results are version tagged to indicate the relationship between test results, version of the test case, and version of the source code under test.

However, in an analogous art of *Testing Tool Comprising an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix for Implementing and Validating Complex Software System*, Blackwell discloses generating test results, wherein the test results are version

Art Unit: 2192

tagged to indicate the relationship between test results, version of the test case, and version of the source code under test (e.g., [0018], Lines 1-13 –An automated software tracking and testing tool comprised an Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix has been developed to keep track of the complex relationships between various components of complex software system and assist in the regression testing needed in the integration and subsequent modification of the complex software system. The Automated Multidimensional Traceability Matrix is used to store the relationship information between test cases (predetermined scenarios involving a series of specified transactions to test the behavior of one or more software components of the complex software system) and/or the individual components of the complex software system; [0020], Lines 4-15 – automatically producing reports to show what test cases need further testing, identifying what test cases from previous work were affected by a modification to the system, and enabling auditing of changes to ensure compliance with internal requirements or regulatory requirement, while providing such support for non-regulated areas as well; [0200] – the present invention comprises a method for documenting the entry of data pertaining to relationships between program modules for a complex software system, which is tested by running selected test cases; The auditing Database may also include a pointer to an archived copy of the original and modified versions of the Test Case Catalog entries for the test case in question; [0238], Lines 11-24 – the automated regress tester then compares the second test log to the first test log and reports any discrepancies in data; such discrepancies may indicate a bug in the new/porting version of the service application).

Art Unit: 2192

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blackwell into the Mandava-1's system to further provide generating test results, wherein the test results are version tagged to indicate the relationship between test results, version of the test case, and version of the source code under test in Mandava-1 system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance the Mandava-1's system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Blackwell's system which offers significant advantages that an improved automated software tools that allows the complex interrelationships between software modules and test cases to be identified automatically, allowing an operator to make a much more efficient determination of what fraction of the test cases need retesting; a tool to assist software testing that can take advantage of the data in a Traceability Matrix to provide automated roadmaps of relationships between affected test cases in order to more efficiently select test cases needed for proper testing following a change in one or more software modules or other system components as once suggested by Blackwell (e.g., [0017]).

23. **As to claim 24** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 23), Mandava-2 discloses the method further comprising saving test results to an XML file (e.g., Fig. 1, elements 114 – Dynamic XML File, 118 – Dynamic XML Results File; Fig. 2A, elements 114 – Dynamic XML File, 116 – Dynamic XML Results File; Fig. 4, elements 114"a – 114"c, 118" – Merged Dynamic XML Results File).

Art Unit: 2192

24. **As to claim 25** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 23), Mandava-2 discloses the method further comprising publishing the test results to an enterprise data store (e.g., Fig. 4, elements 124 – Report Tool, 126 – DB).

25. **As to claim 26** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 23), Mandava-2 discloses the method wherein the version tags indicate the version of the source under test and the version of the test (e.g., Col. 2, Lines 36-46 – matching each test case in the dynamic file with a corresponding test case in the static file...; Fig. 3E; Col. 18, Lines 43-53; Fig. 9; Col. 20, Lines 18-27).

26. **As to claim 27** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 23), Mandava-2 discloses a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of claim 23 (e.g., Col. 21, Line 45 through Col. 24, Line 13).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2192

27. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mandava-1 in view of Blackwell and further in view of Mandava-2.

28. **As to claim 12** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 11), Mandava-1 and Blackwell do not explicitly disclose the system wherein a test execution component executes the test case on the software under test and generates test results.

However, in an analogous art of *method and system for generating and maintaining uniform test results*, Mandava-2 discloses the system wherein a test execution component executes the test case on the software under test and generates test results (e.g., Fig. 1, element 102 – target application; Col. 7, Lines 51-53 – a plurality of applications 104a – 104n for execution by a target application; Fig. 1, element 114 – dynamic XML file).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mandava-2 into the Mandava-1-Blackwell's system to further provide the system wherein a test execution component executes the test case on the software under test and generates test results in Mandava-1-Blackwell system.

The motivation is that it would further enhance Mandava-1-Blackwell system by taking, advancing and/or incorporating Mandava-2's system which offers significant advantages to provide a flexible methodology and system for collecting and maintaining consistent test results generated as a result of a software application execution as once suggested by Mandava-2 (e.g., Col. 1, Lines 44-57).

Art Unit: 2192

29. **As to claim 13** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 12), Mandava-2 discloses the system wherein the test results are tagged with the test case component and source under test component versions for historical and/or trend analysis (e.g., Col. 2, Lines 36-46 – matching each test case in the dynamic file with a corresponding test case in the static file...; Fig. 3E; Col. 18, Lines 43-53; Fig. 9; Col. 20, Lines 18-27).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102(e)

The following is quotation of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) which form the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

30. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mandava-1

31. **As to claim 14** (original), Mandava-1 discloses a test management system comprising: a means for maintaining fine-grained track of a test's relation to a version of software under test (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 26, Lines 9-17 – data associated with each and every assertion in each specification can be correlated with data in the applicable static XML file – Fig. 3A – step 200a – ‘Specification A’ and Col. 26, Lines 20-32 – version 200a-200c; Fig. 6, step 608); and a means for querying

Art Unit: 2192

test data to facilitate generation of test management reports (e.g., Fig. 3G; Col. 27, Lines 38-50).

32. **As to claim 15** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 14), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the means for maintaining fine-grained track of a test's relation to a version of software under test includes persisting software version information and related test information to an XML file (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 26, Lines 9-17 – data associated with each and every assertion in each specification can be correlated with data in the applicable static XML file; Fig. 6, step 608)

33. **As to claim 16** (original) (incorporating the rejection in claim 15), Mandava-1 discloses the system wherein the XML file is transformed utilizing XSLT to enable test data to be queried (e.g., Fig. 2, element 204 – XSLT Interface; Col. 26, Lines 9-17 – data associated with each and every assertion in each specification can be correlated with data in the applicable static XML file; Fig. 6, step 608).

Conclusion

34. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

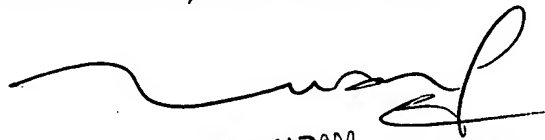
- D. Anderson, System and Method for Software Testing with Extensible Markup Language and Extensible Stylesheet Language (Pat. No. US 7,127,641 B1)
- Fox et al., Run-time Architecture for Enterprise Integration with Transformation Generation (Pat. No. US 7,146,399 B2)
- J. Arcand, Methods and Processes for Validating Reports (Pub. No. US 2004/0128653 A1)

35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben C. Wang whose telephone number is 571-270-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on 571-272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2192

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TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

BCW *fw*

October 16, 2007